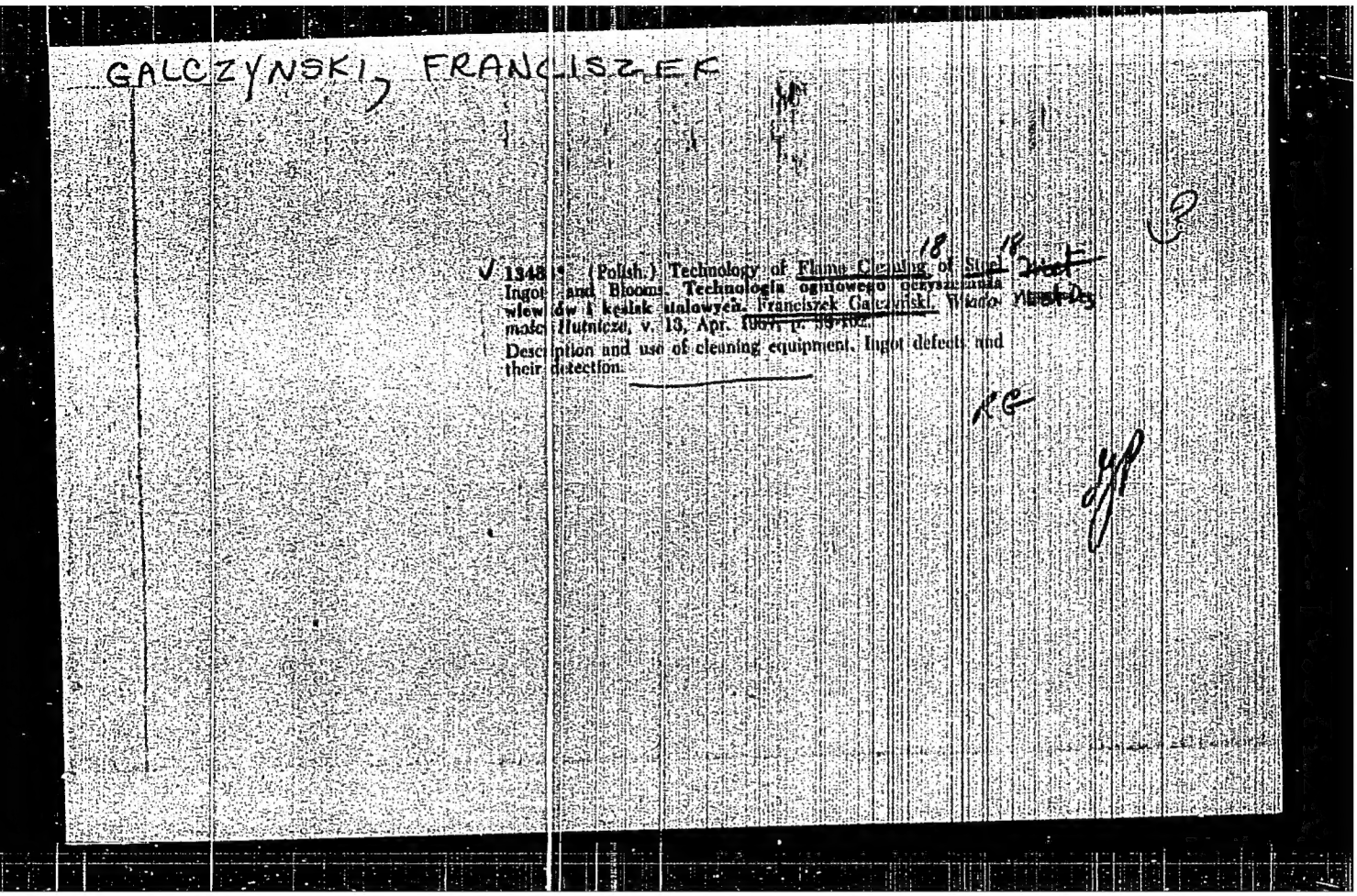

GALCZYNSKI, FRANCISZEK

✓ 1348 (Polish.) Technology of Flame Cleaning of Steel Ingot and Blooms. Technologia ogniowego oczyszczania wlewków i kęsisk stalowych. Franciszek Galczynski. Wiadomości Hutnicze, v. 13, Apr. 1957, p. 99-102.

Description and use of cleaning equipment, ingot defects and their detection.

GALCZYNSKI, Franciszek, inz.

Technology of rolling bars with holes for mining drills.
Wiad hut 15 no.9:274-276 S '59.

GALDA, Michal, mgr. inz.

How to componsate a radial triangulation net. Przegl geod 35 no.8: 359-360 Ag '63.

L 05324-67 EWT(m) GG
ACC NR: AP7000232 (N) SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/002/0341/0342

34
B

BARTCZK, T. and GALDECKI, Z., of the Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Polytechnic Institute (Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Politechniki), Lodz.

Crystal Structure of Rubidium Heptachlorodiantimonite $RbSb_2Cl_7 \cdot H_2O$ and Rubidium Heptachlorodibismuthite $RbBi_2Cl_7 \cdot H_2O$"

Warsaw, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 40, No 2, 1966, pp 341-342.

Abstract: The crystals of $RbSb_2Cl_7 \cdot H_2O$ and the isotypic $RbBi_2Cl_7 \cdot H_2O$ are monoclinic. The unit cells contain 4 molecules. No piezoelectric effect was observed. The space group is $C_{2h}^5 - P2_1/c$. The structure of the heptachlorodibismuthate was determined using common and differential two-dimensional Patterson syntheses and two-dimensional electron density projections. The authors thank Professor E. Jozefowicz for encouraging interest.

[JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: rabidium compound, organoantimony compound, organobismuth compound, electron density, crystallograph

SUB CODE: 20,07 / SUBM DATE: 04 Nov 65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001
KH

Card 1/1

0723 0767

GALDECKI, ZDZISLAW

POLAND/Physical Chemistry - Crystals B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3566

Author : Galdecki Zdzislaw
Title : Structure of KAs_4O_6I

Orig Pub : Roczn. chem., 1956, 30, No 1, 355-357

Abstract : Roentgenographic determination was made of the structure of KAs_4O_6I-($KI.2As_2O_3$). Parameters of hexagonal lattice: a 5.27_7, c 9.15_7A, Z = 1, Ph. gr. C6/mmm. Coordinates of atoms (determined by plotting the syntheses of Patterson and Fourier): I at 1(a)000; As at 4(h) 1/3 2/3 0.215; K at 1(b) 00 1/2; O at 6(i) 1/2 0 0.32_3. Structure is stratified with an alternation of the following layers perpendicularly to the c axis: I-2As-3O-K-3O-2As-I..., Interatomic distances (in A): As-3I(I-12As) 3.62_7; As-3O(O-12As) 1.8_1; As-3As (in layer) 3.04_7 As-As

Card 1/2 - 27 -

S/081/62/000/012/004/063
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Bartczak, Tadeusz, Gałdecki, Zdzisław

TITLE: Crystalline structure of compounds of alkaline metal halides with halides of trivalent antimony and bismuth. I. The elementary cell and space group of $K(BiBr_4)\cdot H_2O$

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 34, abstract 12B213 (Zesz. nauk. Politechn. Łódzk., no. 36, 1961, 11 - 13)

TEXT: The crystals of $K(BiBr_4)\cdot H_2O$ were synthesized, analyzed chemically and subjected to X-ray examination (Laue, rotation and λCu-K methods). Parameters of rhombic lattice: a 8.79, b 12.76, c 22.70 A, Z = 16, ρ(measured) 4.48, ρ(calculated) 4.55, group: Pnan. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GALDECKI, Z.; JOZEFOWICZ, E.

Crystal structure of potassium iododiarsenite KAs_4O_6I and some analogous compounds. Acta chim 9:5-24 '64.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry of the Lodz Technical University, Submitted 11/1 1962.

ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor, prof., dr. (Budapest, VIII., Puskin u.11-13);
DEVAY, Jozsef, dr. (Budapest, VIII., Puskin u. 11-13);
GALDI, Anna (Miss) (Budapest, VIII., Puskin u.11-13)

Effect of a sinusoidal current on electrode processes.
Pt.15. Acta chimica Hung 38 no.4:325-365 '63.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Physikalische Chemie und Radiologie der Lorand Eotvos Universitat, Budapest, und Forschungsgruppe fur Elektrochemie der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest.
2. Mitglied, Redaktionskollegium, "Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae" (for Erdey-Gruz).

ERDY-GRUZ, Tibor; DEVAY, Jozsef; SZEGEDI, Robert; GALDI, Anna

Effect of sinusoidal current on electrode processes. Pt.15. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.7:296-311 Jl '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Fizikai-Kemiai es Radiologiai Tanszeke, Budapest; Elektrokemiai Akademiai Kutato Csoport. 2. "Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat" felelos szerkesztoje (for Erdey-Gruz).

HUNGARY

PENTEK, Laszlo, Dr, GALDI, Zoltan, Dr; Heves Megye Council Hospital, II. Surgical Ward (chief physician: GOMBKOTO, Bela, Dr) and I. Neurological-Psychiatric Ward (chief physician: CSEKEY, Laszlo, Dr) (Heves Megyei Tanacs Korhaza, II. Sebeszeti Osztaly es I. Ideg-Elmeosztaly), Eger.

"Alcoholism Among Patients Who Underwent Gastric Resection."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 11, 12 Mar 67, pages 503-504.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The problem of alcoholism among patients who underwent gastric resection earlier is discussed. On the basis of the authors' observations and literature data, it is concluded that a number of patients who undergo gastric resection will become alcoholic later. The causes of this are discussed and the current practice is criticized that patients are advised after resection to consume alcohol (light wine). 2 Hungarian, 13 Western references.

1/1

Psychiatry

HUNGARY

GALDI, Zoltan, Dr; Heves Megye Council Hospital, I. Psychiatric Ward (chief physician: CSEKEY, Laszlo, Dr) (Heves Megyei Tanacs Korhaz, I. Elmeosztaly).

"Application of the Open Door Principle in the Service of Rehabilitation."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 43, 23 Oct 66, pages 2029-2030.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary modified] The realization of the open door principle, at the psychiatric ward of the hospital, is described in detail. The atmosphere of the entire ward became more friendly, cheerful and free. A large number of the patients turned to the realities of life from their autism. In the author's opinion, application of the open door principle provides favorable conditions for the recovery of psychotic patients and, therefore, its widespread application is recommended. 7 Hungarian, 1 Western references.

1/1

GALDIDOV, I.G.

4687. Ptitsevodstvo-Dokhodnaya Otrasl (Kolkhoz (Proletarsk-aya Pobeda) Topkinskogo Rayona) Kemerovo, Kn. Izd. 1954. 12 S 14 sm.(Upr. S-kh. Propaga ndy.

BODNEVAS, A., red.; VISHOMIRSKIS, R.[Visomirskis, R.], red.; GAL'DIKENE, O.[Galdikiene, O.], red.; MATULIS, Yu. [Matulis, J.], red.; PETRAUSKAS, V., red.; KARVYALIS, V. [Karvelis, V.], tekhn. red.

[Theory and practice of bright electroplating] Teoriia i praktika blestiashchikh gal'vanopokrytii; osnovnye materialy. Vilnius, Gos.izd-vo polit. i nauchn. lit-ry Litovskoi SSR, 1963. 366 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po teorii i praktike blestyashchikh gal'vanopokrytiy, Vilnius, 1962.

SOV/137-59-2-4538

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 316 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gal'dikene, O. K., Matulis, Yu. Yu.

TITLE: On the Character of Variations of Cathode, Polarization of Copper Caused by Certain Organic Additives (O kharaktere izmeneniy katodnoy polyarizatsii medi pod vliyaniyem nekotorykh organicheskikh dobavok)

PERIODICAL: Tr. AN LitSSR, 1958, Vol B 2 (14). pp 71-73

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the rate and character of the change in the cathode polarization in the electrolytic deposition of Cu from a solution of sulfate in relation to the cathode cd and the type of organic additive (OA) used. Aliphatic alcohols from the butyl to the nonyl and aromatic acids (anthranylic, salicylic, and m-benzoic) were used as OA. The cathode potentials were measured by the compensation-oscillographic method. OA of amyl, heptyl, and octyl alcohols cause a passivation (P) of the cathode in the absence of current owing to the adsorption of OA on the cathode. The P effect increases with the lengthening of the carbon chain of the alcohol, the increase in cathode cd, and the length of the interruption of the electrolysis. The rate of adsorption of these

Card 1/2

On the Character of Variations of Cathode, Polarization of Copper Caused (cont.)

OA is limited by the adhesion of their molecules to the surface of the cathode, and not by diffusion processes. OA of aromatic acids cause no cathode P in the absence of a current, but quite to the contrary depassivate it; however, they do increase the P with an increase in cathode cd. The difference in the behavior of aromatic acids and aliphatic alcohols is explained by the difference of the electrolytic properties of the OH and COOH radicals. Whereas the OH radical of the alcohol is repelled by electrons, the COOH radical of the acid is attracted by them. Bibliography: 24 references.

N. K.

GALDIKENE, O.K. [Galdikiene, O.]; MOLCHADSKIS, A.M. [Molcadskis,A.]; MATULIS, Yu.Yu. [Matulis,J.]

Concerning the application of cupric ammonium electrolyte. Liet ak darbai B no.2:139-143 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR
(Electrolytes) (Copper sulfate) (Ammonium sulfate)

S/137/62/000/002/109/1[illegible]
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Bodnevas, A. I., Galdikene, O. K., Matulis, Yu. Yu.

TITLE: On the application of oscillographic methods in the study of cathodic processes during electrodeposition of metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 89, abstract 2I612 ("Tr. AN LitSSR", 1961, B 2(25), 199 - 212, Lithuanian summary).

TEXT: A short description is given of certain auxiliary apparatus and attachments to mechanical and electronic oscillographs, designed at the Institute for Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR. They have been successfully applied in the course of the last few years to the study of the mechanism of cathodic processes occurring during electrodeposition of metals.

Authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GAL'DIKENE, O.K. [Galdikiene, O.], MATU[illegible] Yu.Yu. [Matulis, J.], [illegible], Z.B.

Electrochemical transformations of organic brighteners in the process of electrodeposition of metals. Report No. 3: Stability of the sodium salt of 1,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid in nickel electrodeposition. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B no.2:33-47 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

NORKUS, P.K.; GAL'DIKENE, O.K. [Galdikiene, O.]

Determination of boric acid in nickel plating electrolytes.
Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B. no. 4:3-6 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR. Submitted May 15, 1965.

NORKUS, P.K.; GAL'DIKENE, O.K. [Galdikiene, O.]

Determination of boric acid in a nickel-plating bath. Zav.lab. 31 no.10:1191-1192 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

L 30090-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP6010061 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/003/0015/0023

25
B

AUTHOR: Volarovich, M. P.; Galdin, N. Ye.; Levykin, A. I.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the velocities of longitudinal waves in igneous and metamorphic rock specimens at pressures up to 20,000 kg/cm^2

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 3, 1966, 15-23

TOPIC TAGS: rock, longitudinal wave, rock forming mineral

ABSTRACT: It is now obvious that in the interpretation of data of seismology and deep seismic sounding, it is necessary to know the physical properties of rocks under the thermodynamic conditions existing in the depths of the earth. Heretofore, however, measurements have been made of the velocities of elastic waves in rock specimens under pressures of only 4,000—10,000 kg/cm^2, which corresponds to a depth of 15—40 km. However, since much greater depths should be studied, it is interesting to investigate the physical and mechanical parameters of igneous and metamorphic rocks, primarily the velocities of longitudinal waves, at pressures above 10,000 kg/cm^2. The present authors describe a high-pressure press

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used to test rock samples employing high-pressure chambers up to 14,000 and 20,000 kg/cm^2 (Fig. 1). An analysis of the experimental data showed that the values of the velocities of the

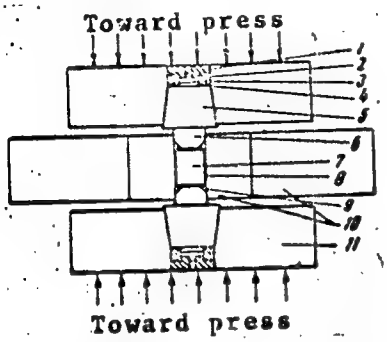

Fig. 1. Diagram of high-pressure press

1 - Rubber lining; 2 and 3 - [unidentified]; 4 - piezoceramic cells (piston type); 5 - cones; 6 - two pistons; 7 - rock sample; 8 - lead casing 9 - shut-off rings; 10 - high-pressure chamber; 11 - support ring.

longitudinal waves at high pressures (about 6,000 kg/cm^2) are determined primarily by the mineral composition of the rocks, which is particularly evident in the case of rocks containing plagioclase. However, the nature of the change in velocities with pressure, especially at first, depends to a considerable degree on the structural features of the rock. A sharply defined change in the velocities in more porous rocks, i.e., granites, in the region of initial

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ACC NR: AP6010061

pressures may be explained by the closing of the pores and fissures and increased grain-contact areas. A further insignificant increase in velocity is, apparently, related to the compaction of the lattice in rocks composed of microcline. This finding agrees with the data on the measurement of longitudinal wave velocities under pressure in the crystals of microcline. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [08]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 12Sep64 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 002
ATD PRESS: 5012

Card 3/3 CC

GALIGUZOV, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYUKANOV, V.N., inzh.

Monitor with centrifugal action used in the Chertinskii Central Coal Preparation Plant. Obog. i brik.ugl. no.10:54-55 '59.
(MIRA 13:9)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal preparation plants--Equipment and supplies)

GALDIN, A. (g.Biysk, Altayskogo kraya)

Does the union card present sufficient proof to qualify for an old-age pension. Sov.profsoiuzy 16 no.6:57 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:3)

(Old-age--Pensions)

Gal'din, G.B.

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil. J-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20058

Author : Gal'din, G.B.

Inst : Penzenskiy Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Macrostructure of Leached Chernozem Soils in Penzenskaya Oblast'.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Penzensk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 1, 117-126

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

GAL'DIN, G.B.

Comparative study of the characteristics of the movement of soil moisture in leached Chernozem soils on virgin lands and under various farm crops in Penza Province. Pochvovedenie no.10:64-73 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Penzenskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

1. GALDIN, P. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Combines (Agricultural Machinery)

7. Combine Harvester for Silage Crops. Sov. zootekh, 7, No. 6, 1952, Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy, Institut Mekhanizatsii Sel'skogo Khozyaystva

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 ~~xxxxx~~ 1953, Uncl.

IVANOV, A., SERAFIMOVICH L., GALDIN M.√

Harvesting Machinery

Complete mechanization of fodder harvesting work. MTS 12 no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 1954. Unclassified.

1. CALDIN, M.V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Agricultural Machinery

7. Over-all mechanization in silage preparation, Dost.sel'khoz. no. 5, 1953.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953. Unclassified.

BREMER, G.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GALDIN, M.V., inzh.; DEMIN, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZYABLOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAPLUNOV, M.M., inzh.; KASHEKOV, L.Ya., inzh.; KOROLEV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASNOV, V.S.; KULIK, M.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKAROV, A.P., inzh.; NOVIKOV, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NOSKOV, B.G., inzh.; OLENEV, V.A., kand.vet.nauk; OSTANKOV, V.P., inzh.; PERCHIKHIN, A.V., inzh.; POKHVALENSKIY, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SERAFIMOVICH, L.P., kand. tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; URVACHEV, P.N., kand. tekhn.nauk; FADEYEV, N.I., inzh.; FATEYEV, Ye.M.; KRYUKOV, V.L., red.; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on the mechanization of stock farming] Spravochnaia kniga po mekhanizatsii zhivotnovodstva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1957. 678 p. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Krasnov, Fateyev).
(Farm equipment) (Stock and stockbreeding)

GALDIN M.V.

AFANAS'YEVA, A.L., kand.biol.nauk; BAYERTUYEV, A.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BAL'CHUGOV, A.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BELOZEROVA, N.A., agronom; BELOZOROV, A.T., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAKSIMENKO, V.P., agronom; BERNIKOV, V.V., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOGOMYAGKOV, S.T., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VOLYNETS, G.S., agronom; BODROV, M.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOGOSLAVSKIY, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHRUPPA, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; VERNER, A.R., doktor biol.nauk; VOZBUTSKAYA, A.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VOINOV, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VYSOKOS, G.P., kand.biol.nauk; GALDIN, M.V., inzhener-mekhanik; GERASIMOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORSHENIN, K.P., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YELANEV, A.V., inzhener-mekhanik; GERASKEVICH, S.V., mekhanik [deceased]; ZHARIKOVA, L.D., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ZHEGALOV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZIMINA, Ye.A., agronom; BARANOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PAVLOV, V.D.; IVANOV, V.K., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KAPLAN, S.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KATIN-YARTSEV, L.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOPYRIN, V.I., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOCHERGIN, A.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.R., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KUZNETSOV, I.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; LAMBIN, A.Z., doktor biol.nauk; LEONT'YEV, S.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAYBORODA, N.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAKAROVA, [illegible].I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MEL'NIKOV, G.A., inzhener; [illegible]HDANOV, B.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MIKHAYLENKO, M.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAGILEVTSEVA, N.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;

(Continued on next card)

AFANAS'YEVA, A.L.... (continued) Card 2.

NIKIFOROV, P.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; NENASHEV, N.I., lesovod; PERVUSHINA, A.N., agronom; PLOTNIKOV, N.A., kand.biol.nauk; L.G.; kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PAVLOV, V.D., kand.tekhn. nauk; PRUTSKOVA, M.G., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GURCHENKO, V.S., agronom; POPOVA, G.I., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PORTYANKO, A.F., agronom; RUCHKIN, V.N., prof.; RUSHKOVSKIY, T.V., agronom; SAVITSKIY, M.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOLDIN, D.T., agronom; NESTERCVA, A.V., agronom; SERAFIMOVICH, L.B., kand. tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, I.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEREBRYANSKAYA, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOKHTUYEV, A.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FAL'KO, O.S., izobr.; FEDYUSHIN, A.V., doktor biol.nauk; SHEVLYAGIN, A.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YUFEROV, V.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEMENOVSKIY, A.A., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for Siberian agriculturists] Spravochnaia kniga agronoma Sibiri. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry. Vol.1. 1957. 964 p.
(Siberia--Agriculture) (MIRA 11:2)

GALDIN, Mikhail Vladimirovich

[Operating silage harvesters] Ekspluatatsiia silosouborochnykh kombainov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1958. 172 p. (Harvesting machinery) (MIRA 12:1)

GALDIN, Mikhail Vladimirovich

[Special combines] Spetsial'nye kombainy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1958. 349 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

PERCHIKHIN, Abram Vladimirovich, inzh.; KRASNOV, V.S.; KASHEKOV, L.Ya., inzh.; NOVIKOV, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKAROV, A.P., inzh.; GALDIN, M.V., inzh.; KOROLEV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; FATEYEV, Ye.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; FADEYEV, N.N., inzh.; ROZIN, M.A., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization of heavy work on livestock farms] Mekhanizatsiia trudoemkikh rabot na zhivotnovodcheskikh fermakh. Izd.4., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 447 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Krasnov).
(Stock and stockbreeding) (Farm mechanization)

BELOZERTSEV, A.G., kand. ekonom. nauk; GALDIN, M.V.; IRODOV, A.V.; KAPLAN, S.M.; KOLYSHEV, P.P.; PAVLOV, P.V.[deceased]; KRYUKOV, V.L., red.; GREBTSOV, P.P., red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Over-all mechanization of the growing and harvesting of corn] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia vozdelyvaniia i uborki kukuruzy. By A.G. Belozertsev i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 335 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Corn (Maize)) (Agricultural machinery)

GALDIN, Mikhail Vladimirovich; ZAGORSKIY, G., red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[How to make the best use of transportation in harvesting] Kak luchshe ispol'zovat' transport na uborke. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 15 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Corn (Maize))--Harvesting)

GAIDIN, M.V.; KOBYLYAKOV, L.M.; MEL'NIKOV, G.A.; ROZIN, M.A., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Specialized combines] Spetsial'nye kombainy. Izd.2., pered. i dop. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 255 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

GALDIN, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; SHPOLYANSKIY, Vadim L'vovich; SAVKIN, I.P., nauchn. red.; SHALYT, N.A., red.

[Ensilage harvester] Silosouborochnye kombainy. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 84 p. (MIRA 17:4)

GALDIN, Mikhail Vladimirovich

[Special combines] Spetsial'nye kombainy. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1963. 374 p. (MIRA 17:4)

KRASNOV, V.S.; KASHEKOV, L.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; NOVIKOV, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKAROV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; GALDIN, M.V., inzh.; KOROLEV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; PERCHIKHIN, A.V., inzh.; FADEYEV, N.N., inzh.; ROZIN, M.A., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of production processes on livestock farms] Mekhanizatsiia proizvodstvennykh protsessov na zhivotnovodcheskikh fermakh. Izd.5., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 478 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Chlen-korrespordent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina (for Krasnov).

HILLS, E. Sherbon; Galdina N. Ye.[translator]; PEK, A.V., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SVEN, Ya.M., redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Outline of structural geology; translated from English] Ocherki strukturnoi geologii. Perevod s angliiskogo N.E. Galdina. Pod red A.V. Peka, Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1954. 173 p. (MLRA 8:9)
(Geology, Structural)

GALDIN, N. YE.

SMIRNOV, V.I., redaktor; ZNAMENSKAYA, V.K., redaktor; TSUKERMAN, A.M., redaktor; VITOVSKAYA, I.V. [translator]; GALDIN, N.Ye. [translator]; GOTMAN, Ya.D. [translator]; KONSTANTINOV, M.M. [translator]; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Geochemical methods of prospecting for ore deposits; collection of articles] Geokhimicheskie metody poiskov rudnykh mestorozhdenii; sbornik statei. Perevod s angliiskogo i nemetskogo I.V.Vitovskoi, N.E.Galdina, IA.D.Gotmana i M.M.Konstantinova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1954. 582 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:1)

(Geochemical prospecting)

GALDIN, N.Ye., [translator] DEMBO, T.M., [translator]; KANTSEL', B.A., [translator] KRASHENINNIKOV, V.A., [translator] PRUMKINA, R.M. [translator]; SOKOLOV, G.A., redaktor; ZNAMENSKAYA, V.K., redaktor; IL'YIN, B.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[World iron ore deposits; collection of articles] Zhelezorudnye mestorozhdeniia mira; sbornik statei. Perevod s angliiskogo, frantsuzskogo i ispanskogo N.E.Galdina, i dr. Pod.Red. i s predisloviem G.A.Sokolova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry. Vol.1, 1955. 492 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)

1.International Geological Congress. 19th, Algiers, 1952. (Iron ores)

GALDIN, N. Ye.

SOKOLOV, G.A., redaktor; GALDIN, N.Ye., [translator]

[Iron ore deposits of the world; a collection of articles. Translated from the English, French and Spanish] Zheleznorudnye mestorozheniia mira; sbornik statei. Perevod s angliiskogo, frantsuzskogo i ispanskogo N.E.Galdina. Pod red. i s predisl. G.A.Sokolova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1955. 2 v. maps. (part fold) 27 p.
(MLRA 10:5)

1. International Geological Congress, 19th. Algiers, 1952.
(Iron ores)

GALDIN, N. Ye. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Structural Characteristics of the Belousov Formation in Altay." Mos, 1957. 32 pp 20 cm. (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry), 150 copies (KL, 18-57, 94)

11-4-6/23

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology

AUTHOR: Galdin, N Ye.

TITLE: "Structural Peculiarities of the Belousov Deposits in the Altay Mountains" (Strukturnyye osobennosti Belousovskogo mestorozhdeniya na Altaye)

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR" , Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, #4, pp 66-83, (USSR).

ABSTRACT: All rock formations of the examined area, according to the opinion of the author, were subjected to intense wharping, and mineralization started with the deposition of pyrite and vein minerals in crevices. The research was conducted at a section of the Irtysh contortion zone, adjacent to the Belousov deposits with the object to establish the location of mineralization. The Irtysh wharping zone consisted, from bottom to top, of the following layers: 1) Stratum of gneiss rocks and crystalline slates. 2) Contact hornstone layers. 3) Stratum of calcareous chlorite slates. 4) Mineral bearing stratum. 5) Porphyrous formation. The mineral bearing stratum consists of a variety of rocks, mainly of siliceous sandy slates, porphyroids and carbon-like slates, all of which had been subjected to complex and

Card 1/3

11-4-6/23

TITLE: "Structural Peculiarities of the Belousov Deposits in the Altay Mountains" (Strukturnyye osobennosti Belousovskogo mestorozhdeniya na Altaye)

prolonged deformation processes. Based on conducted research, the following circumstances have prevailed at the forming of ore deposits: 1) Deformation of mountainous rocks by side pressure. 2) Dynamo-metamorphism of rocks changing coarse structured rocks into fine granules. 3) The characteristic feature of side pressure is manifested in the set relation existing between the extension of the cross sectional axis and the longitudinal axis of the fold. 4) Side pressure on various rocks produced different results depending on the location of the rocks with respect to the gneiss stratum. Thus, the forming of the geological strata of the studied section of the Irtysh Wharping zone has been determined by the following 3 basic processes:
1) Forming of a thick rock strata in the central section following the eruption of granite magma and subsequent metamorphosis at high temperatures. 2) The stratum of granite and crystalline slate was subjected to intense dynametamorphosis under side pressure. 3) The presence of a shallow crystalline foundation hindered the free movement by the acting forces in

Card 2/3

TITLE: "Structural Peculiarities of the Belousov Deposits in the Altay Mountains" (Strukturnyye osobennosti Belousovskogo mestorozhdeniya na Altaye).

vertical direction, and facilitated movement in the horizontal plane. At present, 2 mineral layers, the Eastern and the Western, are being exploited. Prospecting has located additional mineral bearing formations at lower levels. The mineral layers are ribbon-shaped, the relation of the vertical length to the horizontal course being 1:20 and more. Analogous conditions for the forming of deposits may be assumed at other areas of the Altay and the Ural mountains.

The article contains 1 map, 4 photographs, and 4 figures. The bibliography lists 4 references, of which 2 are Slavic (Russian)

ASSOCIATION: Geologic Institute of Metal Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moskva.

PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: November 15, 1956
AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

TSISSARTS, A. [Cissarz, Arnold], prof., doktor; GALDIN, N.Ye. [translator]; SMIRNOV, V.I., red.; ZNAMENSKAYA, V.K., red.; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Mineral deposits in Yugoslavia] Poleznye iskopaemye IUgoslavii. Pod red. i s predisl. V.I.Smirnova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1958. 238 p. [Translated from the German] (MIRA 12:5)
(Yugoslavia--Mines and mineral resources)

GALDIN, N.Ye. [translator]; AZHGIREY, G.D., red.; POPOV, G.M., dotsent, red.; ROMANOVICH, G.P., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Problems in structural geology] Voprosy strukturnoi geologii. Pod red. i s predisl.G.D.Azhgireia. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1958. 260 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Geology, Structural)

VITOVSKAYA, I.V.,[translator], GALDIN, N.Ye.,[translator], KRASHENINNIKOV, V.A.,[translator], KHARKEVICH, D.S.,[translator],; SOKOLOV, G.A., red.; KARASEV, A.D., red.; ROMANOVICH, G.P., red.; SMIRNOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Studies on ore deposits; collection of articles] Problemy rudnykh mestorozhdenii; sbornik statei. S. predisl. G.A.Sokolova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1958. 495 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Ore deposits)

GALDIN, N.Ye.

Structural conditions governing the sedimentation of ores in the Karabash pyrite deposits. Sov. geol. 4 no.8:58-70 Ag '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Karabash region--Pyrites)

VOLAROVICH, M.P.; GALDIN, N.Ye.; GUSEV, K.F.

Geological, mineralogical, and X-ray study of quartz tectonites.
Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 90 no.6:660-672 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Quartz) (Tectonits)

VOLAROVICH, M.P.; GALDIN, N.Ye.

Mechanism of the deformation and orientation of quartz in tectonites. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6:1304-1306 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.V. Shubnikovym.

(Quartz crystals)

GALDIN, N.Ye.

Structural characteristics of barite aggregates in the pyrite ores of the Belousovka deposit. Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.5:34-44 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Altai Mountains—Barite) (Altai Mountains—Pyrites)

VOLAROVICH, M.P.; GALDIN, N.Ye.; GUSEV, K.F.

X-ray study of quartz deformations in tectonites. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.23:60-79 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4034538 S/0020/64/155/005/1058/1061

AUTHOR: Afanas'yev, G. D. (Corresponding member); Volarovich, M. P.; Bayuk, Ye. I.; Galdin, N. Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of velocities of elastic waves in ultrabasic rocks of the Monchegorsk pluton under high (allsided) pressure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 5, 1964, 1058-1061

TOPIC TAGS: elastic wave velocity, seismic research, transversal wave velocity, longitudinal wave velocity, rock age, geology, geophysics, high pressure, pluton, Monchegorsk pluton, tectonics

ABSTRACT: In preparation for the coming geological-geophysical (deep seismic probing) of the Baltic shield, the authors have investigated the velocity of elastic waves in ultrabasic rocks of the Monchegorsk pluton located in the central part of the Kola Peninsula. The age of this rock (by the radioactive A-K method) is about 3×10^9 years. The velocity of both longitudinal and transverse waves was determined under pressures up to 4,000 kgm/cm^2. The velocity of the longitudinal waves averaged from 7000 to 8000 m/sec, and that of the transverse waves

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034538

about 3000 to 4000 m/sec, at the maximal applied pressures. Rocks with microcracks show the greatest increase of velocity with increased pressure. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli im. O. Yu. Shmidta Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Physics of the Earth Academy of Sciences SSSR) Institut geologii rudny*kh mestorozhdeniy petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii, Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Jan64 DATE ACQ: 13May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VOLAROVICH, M.P.; BAYUK, Ye.I.; GALDIN, N.Ye.

Effect of high pressure on the elastic properties of rock samples collected along the outline of the area of deep seismic sounding in northern Karelia. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.1:109-115 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

L 9433-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP5025074 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/65/000/009/0001/0012

AUTHORS: Trunin, R. F.; Gon'shakova, V. I.; Simakov, G. V.; Galdin, N. Ye. 41
44,55 44,55 44,55 44,55 B

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of rocks under the action of the high pressures and temperatures of shock compression

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 9, 1965, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: geophysical research, geophysics, earth science, earth crust, seismology, PETROLOGY
12,44,55

ABSTRACT: A discussion of the results obtained in an experimental study of the shock compressibility of alkaline and ultra-alkaline rocks under various pressures is presented. The theoretical sequence of transitions in the structure of the earth's mantle (see A. E. Ringwood. Mineralogical Constitution of the Deep Mantle, J. Geoph. Res., 67, No. 10, 1962) is discussed in some detail. Eleven alkaline and ultra-alkaline rocks (mineral groups of magnesium, plagioclase, titano-magnetite, chromite, biotite, and serpentine) were used as test specimens.

Card 1/3 UDC: 550.311;539.89

L 9433-66

ACC NR: AP5025074

A table showing the mineral content and density of the rock specimens is included. The method of determining the dynamic compressibility of the substances is based upon the measurement of the kinematic parameters of shock waves: the velocity of propagation of the wave D and the mass velocity of motion of the substance beyond the front U. These quantities are related to pressure according to

$$P = \rho_0 DU$$

and to the degree of compression according to

$$\sigma = \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = \frac{D}{D - U},$$

where ρ_0 is the initial density and ρ is the density beyond the shock front. The experimental technique of measuring the dynamic compressibility follows the method of reflection (L. V. Al'tshuler, K. K. Krupnikov, and M. I. Vrazhnik. Dinamicheskaya szhimayemost' metallov pri davleniyakh ot 400 000 do 4 000 000 atmosfer. Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 34, vyp. 4, 1958). The experimental results are tabulated, and graphs showing the variation of D vs U are presented. The results were studied in order to compare groupings of the experimental data in an effort to match the P - ρ curve characteristic of the earth. The authors

Card 2/3

L 9433-66
ACC NR: AP5025074

conclude with some deductions of the consistency and uniformity of the B and D layers of the earth's mantle. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 3 tables, and 3 equations.

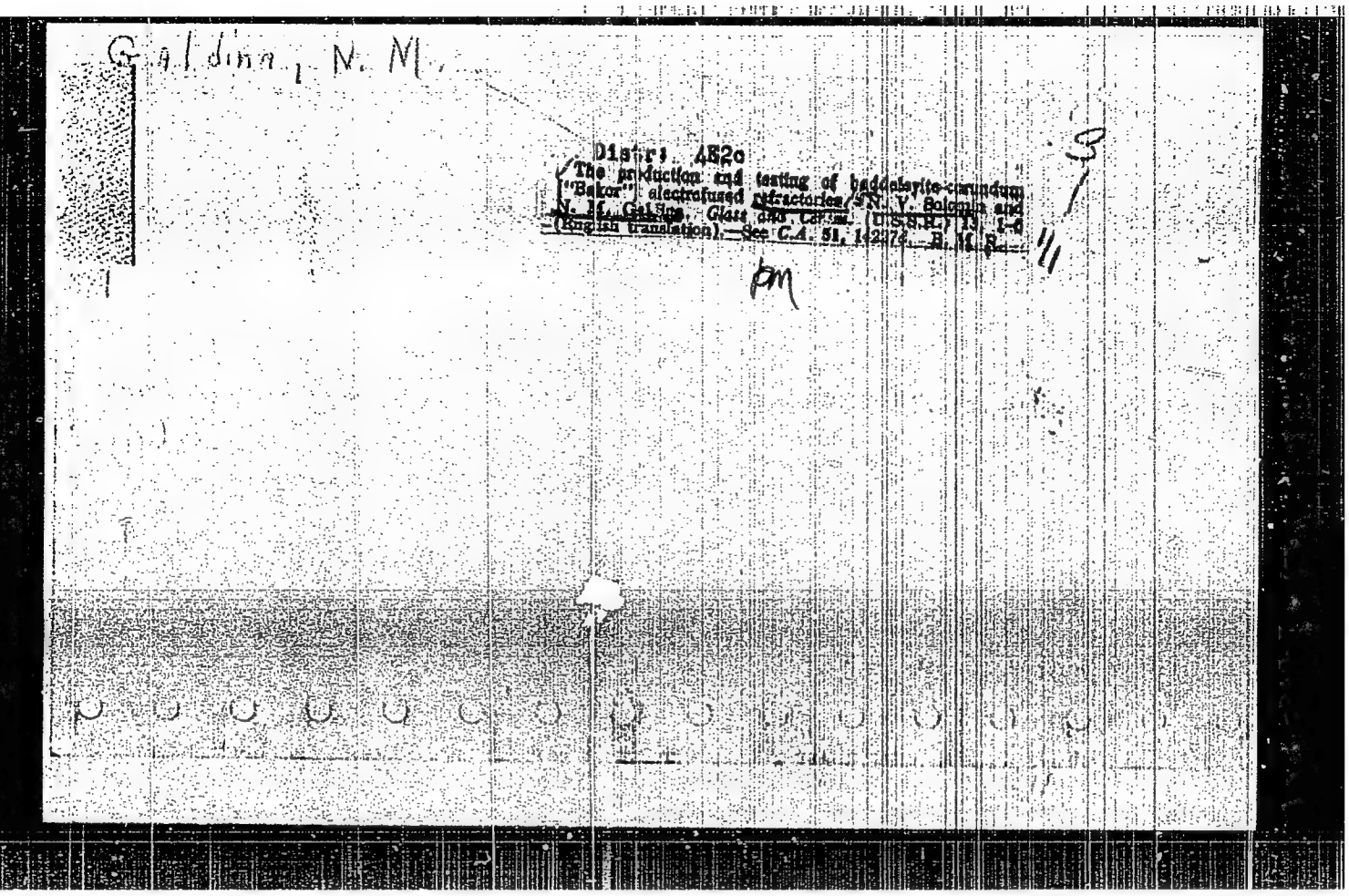
SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 09Mar65/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 019

jw
Card 3/3

GALDINA, N. M.

"Investigation of the Effect of Certain Physio-chemical Factors on the Properties of Electrically-Fused Mullite Refractories." Thesis for degree of Cand Technical Sci Sub 27 Jun 50, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Glass, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry USSR

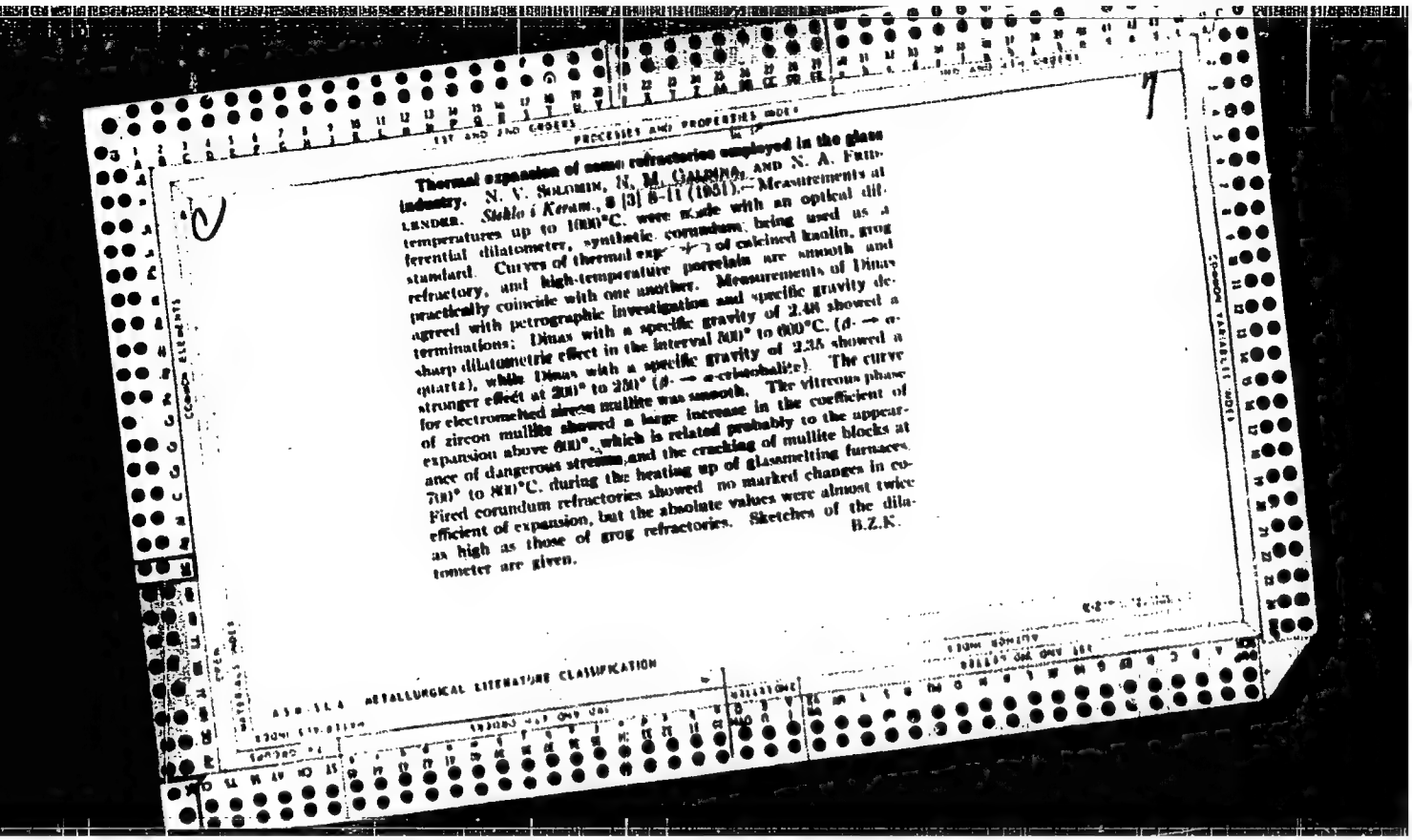
Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.



Goldina, N. M.

Distr. 4E2c

The production and testing of baddeleyite-corundum ("Bakor") electrofused refractories / N. V. Solomin and N. M. Goldina. Glass and Ceram. (U.S.S.R.) 15 1-6 (English translation). See C.A. 51, 14276. R. M. B.



Thermal expansion of some refractories employed in the glass industry. N. V. SOLOMIN, N. M. GALKINA, AND N. A. FRIDLENDER. *Steklo i Keram.*, 8 [3] 8-11 (1951).—Measurements at temperatures up to 1000°C. were made with an optical differential dilatometer, synthetic corundum being used as a standard. Curves of thermal exp[illegible] of calcined kaolin, grog refractory, and high-temperature porcelain are smooth and practically coincide with one another. Measurements of Dinas agreed with petrographic investigation and specific gravity determinations: Dinas with a specific gravity of 2.48 showed a sharp dilatometric effect in the interval 500° to 600°C. (β- → α-quartz), while Dinas with a specific gravity of 2.35 showed a stronger effect at 200° to 280° (β- → α-cristobalite). The curve for electrosmelted zircon mullite was smooth. The vitreous phase of zircon mullite showed a large increase in the coefficient of expansion above 600°, which is related probably to the appearance of dangerous streams, and the cracking of mullite blocks at 700° to 800°C. during the heating up of glassmelting furnaces. Fired corundum refractories showed no marked changes in coefficient of expansion, but the absolute values were almost twice as high as those of grog refractories. Sketches of the dilatometer are given.

B.Z.K.

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Dec 51
Properties

"Influence of Chemical Composition on the Properties of Electrically Fused Mullite Refractory Material," M. M. Galdina, All-Union Sci Res Glass Inst

"Ogneupory" No 12, pp 540-548

Exptl melts of mullite refractories revealed that increase in content of Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, CaO, or R_2O in initial raw materials has neg effect on structure and compn of refractory product: Decreases vol wt, increases porosity, considerably intensifies effect

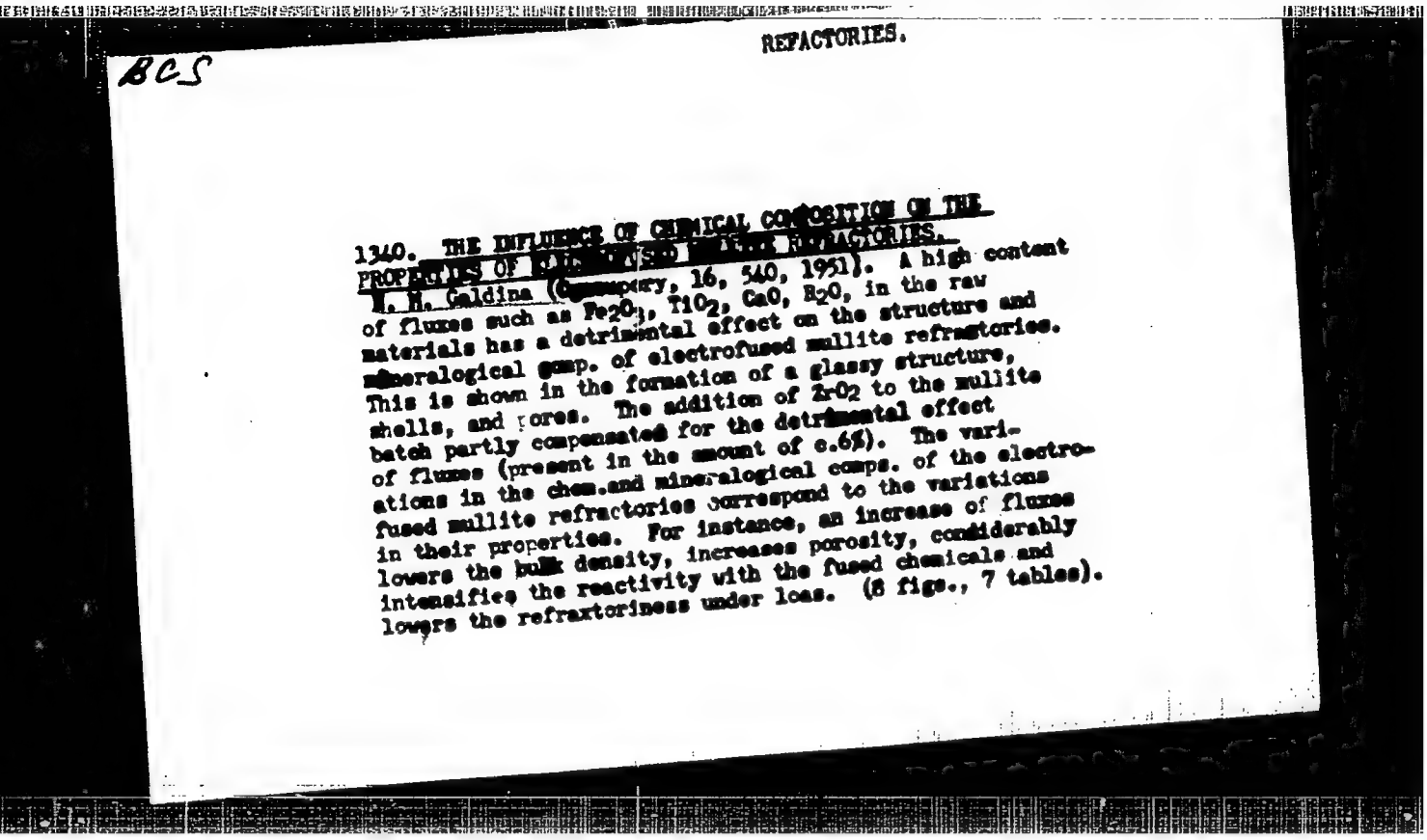
198T20

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Dec 51
Properties (Contd)

of molten chem reagents and lowers softening point under load. Introduction of ZrO_2 partially compensates for this harmful effect. Presents several photomicrographs.

GALDINA, N. M.

198T20



REFACTORIES.

BCS

1340. THE INFLUENCE OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION ON THE PROPERTIES OF [illegible] REFACTORIES.

M. M. Galdina (Ceramics, 16, 340, 1951). A high content of fluxes such as Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, CaO, R_2O, in the raw materials has a detrimental effect on the structure and mineralogical comp. of electrofused mullite refractories. This is shown in the formation of a glassy structure, shells, and pores. The addition of ZrO_2 to the mullite batch partly compensated for the detrimental effect of fluxes (present in the amount of c.6%). The variations in the chem. and mineralogical comps. of the electrofused mullite refractories correspond to the variations in their properties. For instance, an increase of fluxes lowers the bulk density, increases porosity, considerably intensifies the reactivity with the fused chemicals and lowers the refraxtoriness under loas. (8 figs., 7 tables).

Galdina, N.M.

Additional data on the effect of refractories on the appearance of seeds and blisters in molten glass. N. M. Galdina and E. A. Metveeva. *Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Stekla* 1953, No. 6, 22-38; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 46800.—Expts. in the study of causes of the formation of seeds and blisters in the fused mass of a glass melting tank in the Micheron plant are described. The defects were confined primarily to the mullite lining of the cooling section of the furnace. Pieces of the studied refractory were placed at the bottom of fireclay crucibles and covered with small-size cullet. The crucibles were then heated to 1450° and thus kept for 3 hrs., then rapidly cooled to 1000–1100° and thus kept for 6 hrs. After cooling, the crucibles were broken in half and in each were counted the seeds and the blisters. Zircon-mullite brick of dark-gray color gave off most of the seeds and blisters into the glass. Light-gray zircon-mullite gave off less. Improved white zircon-mullite produced from a mix free of C caused none of the difficulties. Thermite-mullite and thermite-corundum refractories produced none or very little of the defects. Reduction products, such as ferrosilicon, carbides, and C, contained in a refractory are the main cause of seeds and blisters in the glass mass.

M. Hosch

GALDINA, N.M.

Journal of Applied Chemistry
March 1954
Industrial Inorganic Chemistry

Math

Changes in the structure of electrofused mullite [illegible] at service temperatures. N. V. Solomin and N. M. Galdina (*Glass & Ceramics, Moscow*, 1953, **10**. No. 1, 18; *Brit. ceram. Abstr.*, 1953, 307A).—Three laboratory and one industrial specimen of mullite (composition of the latter: SiO_2 22·58, TiO_2 3, ZrO_2 3·31, Al_2O_3 65·99, Fe_2O_3 3·28, MgO 0·4, CaO 1·18, and K_2O+Na_2O 1·09%) were heated in a C resistance-furnace for 3·5 hr. at 1450°, soaked at this temp. for 3 hr., and dropped into a bath of cold water. By quenching, it was possible to retain the structure corresponding to that of electrofused mullite products while in service in a glass tank (~1450°). Thin sections of these and corresponding untreated specimens were investigated. It was found that mullite with 1·5—4% of fluxes, when heated to 1450°, soaked for 3 hr., and then quenched, does not show any structural changes in comparison with slowly-cooled specimens, whereas mullite with a flux content of >6% treated in the same way shows an increase in glass content and disappearance of accessory minerals; this suggests that liquid is formed in the mullites with >6% of fluxes and this in turn would

which vitreous-enamel ware has been boiled is described. Interference by other metals (especially Zn) is discussed.

BRIT. CERAM. RES. Ass. (GP.

GALDINA, N.M.

Chem

Chem Abs v48
1-25-54
Glass, Clay Products

—Characteristics and service of improved electromelted zirconia mullite refractory. N. V. Solomin, N. M. Galdina, A. A. Galstyan, M. B. Sulkhanov, and G. A. Karnaushenko. *Steklo i Keram.* 10, No. 3, 28–33(1953).—Tests were made in glass-melting furnaces of ZrO_2-mullite refractories contg. (a) not over 5.43% fluxes and (b) 6.48%. Stability of (a) was 20–30% higher and the corrosion more uniform.
B. Z. Kamich

AF
1-14-54

SOLOMIN, N.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GALDINA, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improving the composition and technology in preparing electrically melted zirconia mullite. Trudy VNIIStekla no.33:42-64 '53. (MIRA 12:1)
(Refractory materials--Testing) (Zirconia) (Mullite)

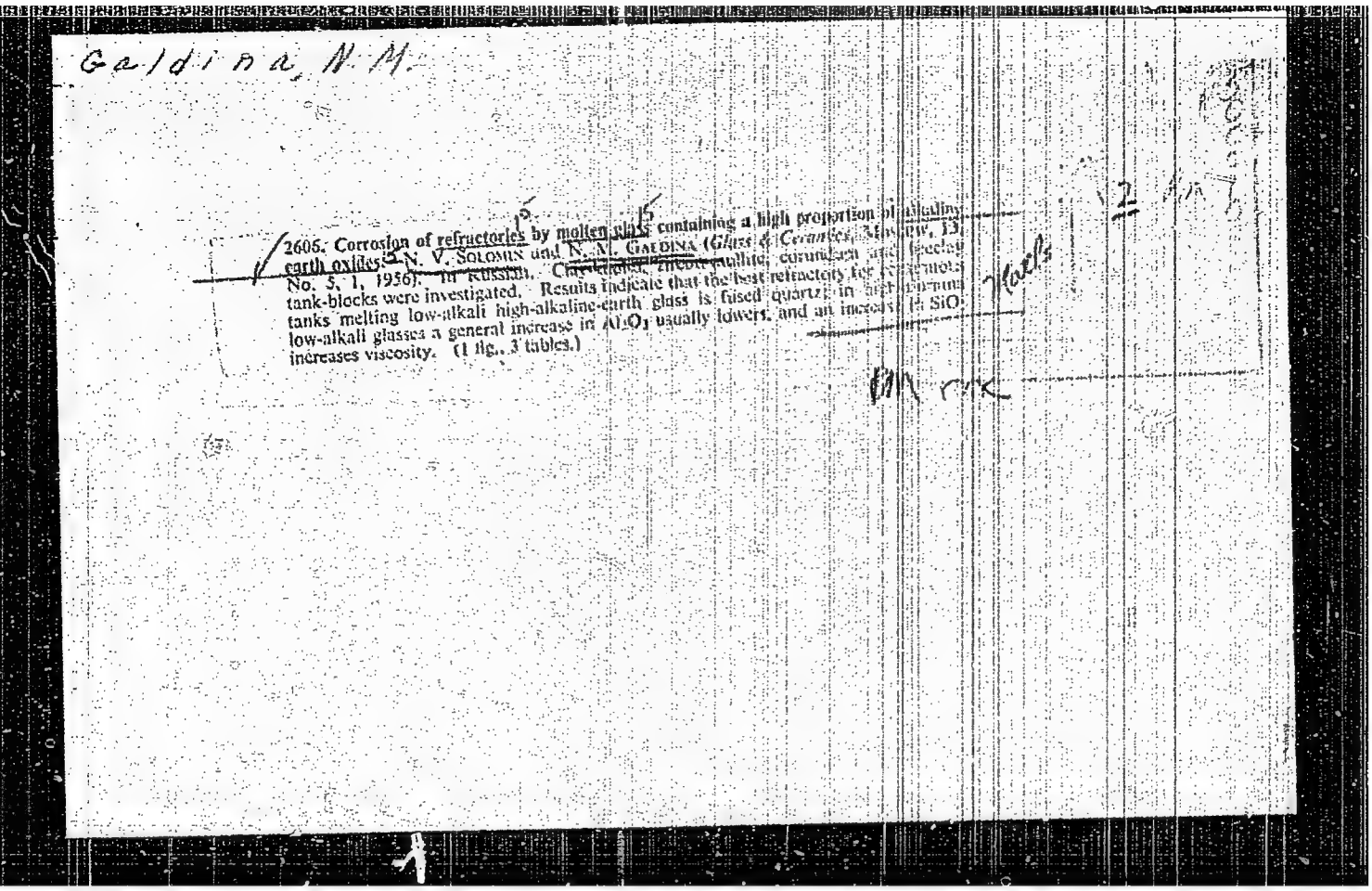
GALDINA, N. M.

Effect of some admixtures on the refraction index of the mullitic and vitreous phases of electrically fused mullitic refractories. N. M. Galdina. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Ogneup.* No. 33, 65-9(1953); *Referat. Zhur. Khim.* 1953, No. 7241.—Experimentally and industrially produced specimens of electrically fused mullitic refractories contg. various amts. of fluxes were studied. The *n* was studied by the immersion method. The summary effect of admixts. was to increase the *n* of both the mullitic and the vitreous phases. An increase of the CaO content from 0.60 to 3.8% increased the *n* of the vitreous phase from 1.508 to 1.537 but did not affect the *n* of the mullitic phase. This is taken to indicate that CaO in electrically fused mullitic refractory has a vitrifying effect. Admixts. of Fe and Ti oxides affected primarily the *n* of the mullitic phase which is taken to indicate the ability of these oxides to form solid solns. in mullite. An increase of concn. of Fe and Ti oxides from 3.04 to 6.28% increased the *n* of the mullitic α-phase from 1.643 to 1.658 and of γ-phase from 1.600 to 1.668.

M. H.

GALDINA, N. M.

The production and testing of baddeleyite-corund[illegible] ("Bakor") electrofused refractories. N. V. Solom[illegible] N. M. Galdina. *Steklo i Keram.* 13, No. 1, 1-5 [illegible]. In studies made to explore the properties of Zr refractor[illegible] for use in the lining of glass furnaces, bricks of the follow[illegible] ing percentage compn. in SiO_2, ZrO_2 and Al_2O_3, resp., with fractional percentages of TiO_2, Fe_2O_3, MnO, CaO, and Na_2O were made up: (1) 14.[illegible], 15.2, and 67.0; (2) 18.[illegible], [illegible] and 60.5; (3) 21.7, 7.0, and 69.9; (4) 23.0, 6.5, and [illegible]. Av. coeff. of expansion in the 20-1100° range was 70 × 10[illegible] comparable with that of electrofused mullite or Zr mulli[illegible]. The ds. (g./cc.) were 3.09, 3.23, 3.23, and 3.60; apparent porosities were 10.2, 7.6, 0.5, and 1.3%. Exptl. [illegible] with these refractories under furnace conditions showed (1) and (2) to be superior to the other two; e.g., rates of attack by a lime-soda glass in mm./day were 0.33, 0.[illegible], 0.56, and 0.98, resp. H. L. Ol[illegible]



Galdina, N. M.

2605. Corrosion of refractories by molten glass containing a high proportion of alkaline-earth oxides. N. V. SOLOMIN and N. M. GALDINA (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 13, No. 5, 1, 1956). In Russian. Chrome-free, fireclay, mullite, corundum and fused-tank-blocks were investigated. Results indicate that the best refractory for tanks melting low-alkali high-alkaline-earth glass is fused quartz; in low-alkali glasses a general increase in Al_2O_3 usually lowers, and an increase in SiO_2 increases viscosity. (1 fig., 3 tables.)

SOLOMIN, N.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; GALDINA, N.M.; SULKHANOV, M.B.; LODOCHKIN, P.A.

Manufacture and industrial testing of "bakor." Stek. i ker. 13 no.9:9-14 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Refractory materials)

GALDINA, N. M.

V Microstructure of electrofused baddeleyite-corundum refractories before and after service in a glass furnace. N. V. Solomin, N. M. Galdina, and V. V. Lapin. *Ogneupory* 21, 268-76(1956). Zircon concentrate and alumina are electrofused and cast to blocks in a pilot plant expt. of the mullite plant of Erevan (Armenia). The product called "Bakor" was examd. in a soda-sulfate glass tank, in comparison with zircon-mullite blocks (cf. Solomin and Galdina, following abstr.); they proved to be much superior to the latter material in corrosion resistance. The microscopic examn. showed corundum and baddeleyite as the characteristic cryst. phases in the structure of Bakor, embedded in a nearly colorless glass (n from 1.506 to 1.513), with few mullite needles. The high viscosity of the siliceous glass is important for the stability of the refractory material in service, as is its high purity (very low in Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, etc.). The reaction of the glass melt with Bakor is demonstrated by chem. analyses of different zones in the used blocks, together with their microscopic characteristics. The corrosion chiefly removes Al_2O_3 from the refractory material, and Na_2O is introduced (3% of it in the transition zone, about 6% on the hot surface portion). ZrO_2 is relatively enriched (from 15% to 18%), while Al_2O_3 is reduced (from 70.6% to 61.6%). The rather fine cryst. reaction zone shows rounded corundum with distinct corrosion, dendritic "chains" of baddeleyite, and much glass (n = 1.510 and higher), with mullite needles, and nepheline. The latter aluminosilicate is the typical reaction product of the dissolved Al_2O_3 with the molten glass. The fine-cryst. ZrO_2 can be transferred into the glass by convection, but cannot be detrimental; both ZrO_2 and nepheline are finally resorbed.

W. E. Brown

1. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Stekla (for Galdina, Solomin)
2. Inst. Geologii Rudnykh Mestorozhdeniy Petrografii, Mineralogii i Geokhimii AN SSSR (for Lapin)

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62329

Author: Solomin, N. V., Galdina, N. M.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of the Corrosion of Refractories by Glass Melts

Original Periodical: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta stekla, 1956, No 36, 43-50

Abstract: Tests were carried out on the resistance to glass melts of a number of refractories according to the method developed by the authors. In the tests use was made of ordinary window glass and glass of eutectoc type, of the system $CaO-MgO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$ containing 3-10% Na_2O, chamotte, thermitocorundum, zirconomullite, bacor, quartz, etc. It was found that fused quartz is the most stable refractory on exposure to low-alkali, high alumina glass melts containing large amounts of alkaline-earth oxides. This is due to the formation of a viscous protective film of silica at the surface of the refractory as a result of interaction with the glass melt.

Card 1/1

SOLOMIN, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GALDINA, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Magnesia-zircon-mullite electrically fused refractories for glass furnaces. Trudy VNIIStekla no.37:36-43 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Refractory materials) (Glass furnaces)

S/072/62/000/004/002/002
B105/B101

AUTHORS: Galdina, N. M., Yanovskiy, Yu. S., Kuznetsova, N. G., Babadzhanyan, M. A.

TITLE: Bakor-33, a new highly stable refractory obtained by electric smelting for glass ash furnaces

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, no. 4, 1962, 15 - 18

TEXT: Highly stable baddeleyite-corundium refractories were studied in the laboratoriya ogneuporov, Institut stekla (Laboratory for Refractories, Institute of Glass). Chemical composition, microstructure, volume and specific weights, apparent porosity, thermal expansion, deformation under load at high temperatures, and stability were determined and compared with those of standard window glass. In 1959 - 1960, Bakor-33 blocks of 600 • 400 • 250 and 600 • 300 • 250 mm were manufactured in the Yerevanskiy mullito-steklotarnyy zavod Armyanskogo sovnarkhoza (Yerevan Mullite-Glass-tank-Works of the Armyanskiy sovnarkhoz). The manufacture of Bakor-33 glass blocks is being improved on in the Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov Works for Technical Glass). Laboratory tests revealed

Bakor-33, a new highly stable...

that the use of Bakor-33 would: (1) increase the life of glass melting furnaces to 36 - 48 months (cf. with mullite 11 - 15 months and with Bakor-20, 20 - 25 months); (2) increase the melting temperature from 1450 - 1470°C to 1550 - 1600°C; (3) reduce the scrap quota. At the same time the glass quality is improved and the furnace capacity increased. In 1961, series production of Bakor-33 began in the Yerevan Mullite-Glasstank Works. The quality of Bakor-33 products would be improved by the use of 3-phase arc melting furnaces, better design and composition of the molds, establishment of a department for treating the diatomite, mechanization and automation of the production. The following data are given for Bakor-33: 13.28 - 15.75 % SiO_2; 0.16 - 1.06 % TiO_2; 27.53 - 32.6 % ZrO_2; 48.0 - 52.44 % Al_2O_3; 0.31 - 0.83 % Fe_2O_3; 0 - 0.60 % MgO; 1.40 - 1.77% CaO; 1.42-1.70% Na_2O+K_2O; 3.91-5.72% fluxes; specific gravity 3.74-3.89 g/cm^3; corrosion rate (in the level of the fused glass) 0.24 - 0.35 mm per 24 hrs. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/023/065/120
B180/B144

AUTHORS: Demishev, G. K., Butovich, L. N., Kolbasnikova, A. I., Galdina, N. K.

TITLE: Co^{60} gamma ray detection of internal defects in certain electrically fused refractories during manufacture

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 489, abstract 23K375 (Steklo. Byul. Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 4 (113), 1961, 15-24)

TEXT: The article describes a method for the systematic quality control of electrically produced refractories. Flaws and other cavities are detected by means of hard gamma-radiation from the isotope Co^{60}, using a wide beam and X-ray photography. Experimental work indicates the possibility of using this "gamma-ray" flaw detection on refractories of the "bakor-33" type. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/131/62/000/010/001/003
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Galdina, N. M., Yanovskiy, Yu. S.

TITLE: Melting of zirconium-containing refractory materials in a three-phase arc furnace

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 10, 1962, 440 - 444

TEXT: To increase the melting capacity of the zirconium-containing refractory material Bakor-33, a three-phase arc furnace was used instead of the usual a-c furnaces at the pilot plant of the Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov Plant of Technical Glass). A ДС-0.5 (DS-0.5) steel furnace was converted for this purpose. Technical data for the furnace as rebuilt are: 3 transformers with a total output of 570 kva, secondary voltage 58 - 168.8 v and maximum amperage 3000 a; cubic capacity of the furnace 310 liters; volume of melt flowing out at maximum working inclination (30°) 190 liters; diameter of melting chamber 1230 mm; diameter of graphitized electrodes 150 mm; electrode spacing 500 mm; lift of electrodes 1000 mm; mean lifting velocity of electrodes 1.0 mm/min; maximum inclination of furnace 40°; tilting by 40° takes 40 - 45 sec;

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melting time of a Bakor-33 charge 1.5 - 2.0 hrs; weight of furnace 11 tons. Bakor-33 was melted from industrial alumina, from sircon containing no iron, and from industrial ZrO_2, with admixtures, at 1750 - 1800°C.

Principal components of Bakor-33: 12.43% SiO_2, 33.25% ZrO_2, 51.46% Al_2O_3.

Melting proceeded perfectly at a mains voltage of 178 v and a phase amperage of 1950 a, with the electrodes immersed 50 - 70 mm. The output was higher than from the a-c furnace. The 500-kg furnace delivered more than 300 kg of melt per hour. In the named plant, series production of refractory material from Bakor-33 was begun in 1962. An experimental batch from the three-phase furnace showed a lower carbon content than the product from the a-c furnace, with chemical composition and physical properties similar to those of the Corhart Zac product of the French firm named Electrorefracteur. Tests of the resistance of the products to molten glass (20-12 hrs holding time at 1490 - 1600°C) showed a loss of 0.31-0.60 mm/day at the level of the glass melt, and 0.10-0.28 mm/day below that level. At the authors' own institute, its Saratov branch, and the named plant work is proceeding with a view to further improvements such as an increase in density, better surface quality, and a more perfect casting process. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

Melting of zirconium-containing... S/131/62/000/010/001/003
B101/B186

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla (State Scientific Research Institute of Glass)

Card 3/3

GALDINA, N.M.; DERI, Atilla [Déri, A.]

Manufacture and service of "korvishit", a corundum refractory material, in Hungary. Stek. i ker. 19 no.6:41-44 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Hungary--Refractory materials)

GALDINA, N.M.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.; KUZNETSOVA, N.G.; BABADZHANYAN, M.A.

Bakor-33 is a new highly resistant electrosmelted refractory for glass furnaces. Stek.i ker. 19 no.4:15-18 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Refractory materials--Testing) (Glass furnaces)

DEMISHEV, G.K.; BUTOVICH, L.N.; KOLBASNIKOVA, A.I.; GALDINA, N.M.

Gammagraphic control of internal defects in fused refractories. Ogneupory 27 no.6:288-292 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.
(Gamma rays--Industrial applications)
(Refractory materials--Defects)

GALDINA, N.M.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Fusion of zirconium bearing refractories in a three-phase electric arc furnace. Ogneupory 27 no.10:440-444 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.
(Refractory materials)

ZALIZNYAK, D.V.; GAL'DINA, N.M.; MAYEVSKIY, Ye.R.; MEL'NIK; FIRER, M.Ya.; SHCHEKOTIKHINA, N.M.

Studying the performance of verious refractories in the glass tank furnaces of the Gomel' glass factory. Stek.i ker. 19 no.9:4-7 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Glass furnaces)
(Refractory materials--Testing)

GALDINA, N.M.; YANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Improving foundry molds for electrocast refractories. Ogneupory 28 no.2: 57 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla.
(Molding (Founding))

ACCESSION NR: AR4033711 S/0081/64/000/003/M014/M014

SOURCE: Referativny*y zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 3M98

AUTHOR: Galdina, N. M.; Rublevskiy, Zh. P.; Shatova, N. P.; Yanovskiy, Yu. S.; Izosenkova, A. V.; Shchekotikhina, N. M.

TITLE: Improving the technology of production of electromolten, zirconium-containing, refractory materials for glass furnaces

CITED SOURCE: Steklo. Inform. materialy* Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 2 (119), 1963, 55-62

TOPIC TAGS: glass manufacture, glass furnace construction, glass furnace material, refractory material, zirconium containing refractory material, arc furnace

ABSTRACT: In order to raise the output, improve the quality of the melt and effect a more economical utilization of heat in the process of melting high-stability refractory materials, a three-phase arc furnace has been installed in the testing facility of the Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov technical glass works). The electrical specifications of the furnace are given. Under the operating conditions indicated, the melt output of the 500 kg furnace is 300 kg/hr. Bakor 33 was molten in the three-phase arc furnace and pieces were cast in the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4033711

form of 600 x 400 x 250 mm standard wall bars as well as draw plates and profile parts for burner ducts of glass furnaces (arch stones, "teeth" and "heels"). The average chemical composition and physical properties are given for bakor 33 glass bars whose characteristics are superior to those of bars made by the Yerevan works and not inferior to the best modern, foreign, fused refractory material, "Korkhart TsAK". Thus, in some tests, the glass strength of bakor 33 samples exceeded that of the "Korkhart TsAK" material and was higher than that of the bakor 33 and bakor 20 produced at the Yerevan works.

DATE ACQ: 02Apr64 SUB CODE: MA ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

BEREZHNOY, A.I.; BRODSKIY, Yu.A.; BRONSHTEYN, Z.I.; VEYNBERG, E.L.; GALDINA, N.M.; GLETMAN, B.A.; GINZBURG, D.B.; GUTOP, V.G.; GUREVICH, L.R.; DAUVAL'TER, A.N.; YEGOROVA, L.S.; KOTLYAR, A.Ye.; KUZYAK, V.A.; MAKAROV, A.V.; POLIYAK , V.V.; POPOVA, E.M.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.P.; SENTYURIN, G.G.; SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOLOMIN, N.V.; TEMKIN, B.S.; TYKACHINSKIY, I.D.; SHIGAYEVA, V.F.; SHLAIN, I.B.; EL'KIND, G.A.[deceased]; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red.izd-va; KOMAROVSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on glass manufacture] Spravochnik po proizvodstvu stekla. [By] A.I.Berezhnoi i dr. Pod red. I.I.Kitaigorodskogo i S.I.Sil'vestrovicha. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Vol.2. 1963. 815 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Glass manufacture)

[illegible]INA, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHATOVA [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] C.A., inzh.

Role of refractories in high temperature glassmaking. Stek. i ker. 22 no.2:3-7 F '65. MIRA [illegible]

1. Institut stekla (for Galdina, Shatova).
2. [illegible]hanskiy stekol'nyy zavod (for Vayrant[illegible], Dubova).

GALDINA, N.M.; SHATOVA, N.P.; ZALIZNYAK, D.V.; MEL'NIK, Ye.F.; FIRER, [illegible]Ya.

Service life of Bakor 33 and Korkhart Isak refractories in glass furnaces. Ogneupory 30 no.4:20-2. '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut stekla (for Galdina, Shatova).
2. Gomel'skiy stekol'nyy zavod (for Zaliznyak, Mel'nik, Firer).

GALDINA, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUBLEVSKIY, I.P., inzh.; VERLOTSKIY, A.A., inzh.; ROGOVOY, M.I.

Directional solidification as a method of improving the properties of fused and cast refractories. Stek. i ker. 22 no.12:16-19 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla (for Galdina, Rublevskiy, Verlotskiy). 2. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni Kuybysheva (for Rogovoy).

FAVORSKAYA, T.A.; TOLSTOPYATOV, G.M.; GAL'DING, M.R.

Synthesis and study of the transformations of acetylenic α-glycols. Part 9: Molecular rearrangements observed in the reactions of 3,4-dimethyl-1-hexyne-3,4-diol with hydrochloric acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.4:593-597 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

GALDKOV, N.A., doktor biol.nauk

The nature's storerooms shall become richer. IUn. nat. no.12:2-3 D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Chlen prezidiuma Vserossiyskogo obshchestva sodeystviya okhrane prirody i ozeleneniyu naselennykh punktov.
(Natural resources)

GALDKOV, V.S.; KAL'KO, Yu.A.

Machine for testing the endurance of cement materials subjected to bending. Zav.lab 26 no.10:1177-1179 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut.
(Cement--Testing)